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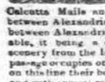

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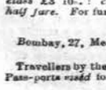

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Foster's Essays on the Character &c.	Marquis of Normanby.
The Post of Honour. By author of "Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway" &c.	Lawrence Oliphant.
The Country Gentleman ..... By "S rutator."	General Sir James Outram
Living in Earnest; with incidents from the lives of the great and good	Professor Owen.
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Contains an French-English and English-French Dictionary, 8 vo.	The O'Donoghe.
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Street's brick and Marble Architecture of Italy, Illustrated 8 vo.	Rev. Punshon.
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War Pictures from the South by Colonel Esham 2 vols. cro. 8 vo	Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
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	Duke of Richmond.
	Roupell.
	Lord Redcliffe.
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	Madame Sherrington
	George A. Sala.
	Sir Walter Scott.
	Shakspeare the Infant.
	Mrs. Stirling.
	Earl of Shrewsbury.
	Tom Sayers.
	Earl of Shaftesbury.
	Countess of Shaftesbury.
	General Sir C. Straubenzee.
	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
	Lindsay Sloper.
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,, (Sundries)	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d.
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To Clyde		
To rule		
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New Gomarvatter	,, 645 to 65
New Compta, (candy.)	,, 660 to 66.
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 730 to 73.
New three and Nuggur	,, 650 to 65.
New Veeravul	,, 645 to 655
New K andeish	,, 635 to 640
New Porn chee	,, 655 to 66.
New Acrole	,, 660 to 665
New Mangalore	,, 655 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,550	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 13 to 7 14 per cwt	
,, Rapeseed, Nonerai	,, 6 11 to 6 12
,, Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33
,,	,, 39 to 40
,, Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM.
Nov. 16	Khiner	Bowden	Kurrachee 11 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 16	Manpertius	Leborgne	Havre.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Gosforth*, from Cork.—Major Murray, 97th Regiment; Mrs Murray, and child; Miss Murray, Major Welch, 109th; Capt. Worsley, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Garlick, 106th Regiment; Lieutenant Gentry, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Gwndon, 106th Regiment; Lieut. Nugent, 103rd Regiment and lady; Ensign Gordon, 44th Regiment; T. Fromie, Staff Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Towell; Mr. Maguire; Mr. Gobrie; Mrs. Newton, and 2 children, Miss Newton; 85 men 106th Regiment, Rank and file, 39 men 18th Regiment, 9 men 33rd Regiment, 20 women and 26 children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Barque *Manpertius*, to Havre.—Two prisoners.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Pioneer*, Woolley, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Eurbcidyon*, W. B. Wright, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Ship *Indian Queen*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Euphemia*, for Colombo and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—79 packages cotton, 80 cwt. Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 235 packages elephant teeth, 20 cwt. 1 lb., Bomanjee Valleebhoy.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—105 bales cotton, 36¾ cwt., Cursandass Nursey; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 15 bales cotton, 5¾ cwt., 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Pragjee Jeewan; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., 26 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Khatow Lodha.

Helen Scott.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Treecumjee Valljee and Co.

Maharavath.—210 bales cotton, 725 cwt., Ramjee Khatrey.

Oriental.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Ramjee Khetsey.

Peru.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roop lund Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dhanjee Manock; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Merjee.

Ann of Lole.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Chuttloorbhoy Asserin; 20 bales cotton 70 cwt., Ramseey Gocouldass; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Goculdass Dewjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Merchant Prince.—100 bales wool 350 cwt., Allabhboy Hubibhboy; 128 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Narronbhoy Tapeedass; 50 bales wool, 160 cwt., Bhugjee Girdhur and Co.; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Hebtoolah Tyebjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Vussonjee Lillaldhur.

Nizamerie.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Paddumsey Veerjee and Co.

Hahneman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dawjee; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Jewraz Nattoonay.

Orient.—500 bales cotton, 1,700 cwt., George S. King and Co.

Summerlee.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Toolsey Nursey.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—960 bundles coir yarns, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass; loose buffaloe horns, 200 cwt., Mosundally Soomar; 550 bags linseed, 825 cwt., Pudumsey Veerjee; 226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 700 bundles Galls, 350 cwt., Morarjee Doongersee.

Tythomus.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Lillaldhur.

City of Shanghai.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ramjee Jeetha Hurry Govind; 400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt., Lackmeeserv Mullarow.

Camperdown.—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt. Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Charger.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund.

Admiral Lyon.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 15 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Elephalet Gresly.—500 bales, cotton, 1750 cwt., B.H.Cama.

Sarah Sands.—109 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Damodhar Treecumjee; 80 cables cotton, 280 cwt Inderjee Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Cooverjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pairaz Goorjee; 26 bales wool, 91 cwt., Hurrus Carrumjy; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Curamchund Pemchund.

Edandale.—110 bales cotton 329½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Japanese.—500 bales cotton 1,750 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Passmere Abdoolally and Co.

Inberman.—11 packages printed books, Rev. Dr. Glasgow; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Jewraz Nattonay's; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., David Sesson and Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3 cwt., Coorjee Ludha; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama, 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Indian Queen.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Rambje Jaitha 900 bags linseed, 1350 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.

For Havre.

Ville de Linv.—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Jairam Ruttonsee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey.

Naval Brigade.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Samjee Robertson.—50 bales cotton, 125 cwt., F. Chambers; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Velljee Naroojee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Viola.—58 packages bedlinen 192 cwt. Khaluckdina Khulfera; 225 bales oilbanum, 225 cwt., Rshimbhoy Razpal.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goolnaar	
5. High Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

733 Glorisna, Vaile—Smith, Harrison & Co. (c. l. Oct. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, master—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1995 Boston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)
404 Campbeltown, Hall—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1283 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov 12)
999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodsap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 11)
899 Elendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Oct 11)
1091 Elphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Enrodjdon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1393 Flying Venus, H. Listen—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 6)
1468 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.
1338 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Grahnm & Co. (c. l. Oc. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 16)
1345 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisaa. (c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. (c. l. Nov. 3)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers, & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2)
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3.)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—R., Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
944 Minnehaha, Morgan—Barjorjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
811 Missouri, C. Ibson—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 16)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pern, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
896 Summerlee, K. Hughes—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 26)

FOR HAVRE.

455 Due de Malacoff, Bourdisse—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Oct. 20.)
350 Robertson, James—Stanhouse & Co.
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

FOR CHINA,

681 Voila, Thompson. (c. l. Nov. 12.)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsee, Barke. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR MOULMAIN.

1045 Agenoria, John on—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)

FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sept. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.

Euphemus, Profurse. (c. l. Nov. 16)
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
569 Govanni Azzopardi Hason.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Maharaj (s), Kisser. (c. l. Nov. 12)
Pioneer, Woolley, S. N. & Co.
Tilly, Younton.

NOT FIXED.

84 Aumanatool Carnim, Nwoda.
397 Artemise, Nacot —Cassum Natha.
678 Arraton Apear (s), Smith.
Athenic, Seale.
Berenice (s), Burns.
438 Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee (For sale.)
376 Brianey, Russell—Fleming and Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
297 Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1440 Elize, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Elinor, Bowden.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford
291 Futte Mubarack, Nwoda—Wootamchund Manekchund
99 Futtehool Aziz, Moate.
605 Futtay Allum.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Passumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1299 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
395 Governor Higgins (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
819 Go forth, Wight—Grey & Co.
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Grey, Henderson.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noora Vidal (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Carsetjee & Co.
294 Peri, Nacoda.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Satellite.
557 Shah Jehan, Herat.
805 Shen Shah, Gilliam.
903 United Service, (s) Gaine.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Feb'er, Dundas.
566 China.
Jedda, Curling.
1496 Malta G. Hyde.
541 Nepaul, (s) Darling.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1249 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretta, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Klinslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Bester,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 6, announced the arrivals of the *Princess Soomavatty*, King, from Bombay 13th September; *Alexander John Kerr*, Mahomed, from Muscat 16th September; touched at Allepee 13th October; and *Arracan*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 10, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Candia*, Stewart from Suez 21st, Aden 27th October, and Galle 7th November.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Close, Captain G., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Birch-Reynardson, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, from Chaligaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Murray, Major J. F., 97th Regiment, with drafts, to Khandalla.
Davies, Captain S., Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Young, Captain D. B., Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.
Tanner, Lieutenant A., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Baigrie, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master General, of duty, to Poona.
Brown, Lieutenant F. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Birdwood, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Chaligaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 16TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a party of one Naique and 6 Privates to escort the stores for Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, proceeding via Nargaum to Mhow.

The Naique to be directed to proceed this forenoon to the Commissariat for instructions.

Application will be made to have the party relieved at Asseerghur.

2. With reference to Garrison Orders, para 3, of the 13th instant, Battery Serjeant-Major Smith, will proceed to Kirkee, by this evening's train.

3. The Invalids and Units of the Right Wing, 3rd Regiment N. I., now in the Residency are attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., until further orders.

4. Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will commence their March to-morrow, en route to Neemuch, under instructions which will be communicated by the Deputy Quarter Master General.

5. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon Fanain, arrived per ship *Georgiana*, will accompany and afford Medical aid to the drafts proceeding to Khandalla to-day.

6. The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment; is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private to-morrow at 6 A.M. to the House of Correction, Byculla, to receive charge of Driver John Burke, 18th Royal Artillery, on his discharge therefrom.

Driver Burke will be attached for the day to the 103rd Regiment, Colaba, and will be sent to Kirkee by the evening's train to-morrow in charge of a Non-Commissioned officer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14 h Nov. 1863

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 1st November 1863.—By Brigadier General J. C. Heath, appointing Lieut. Brown, 7th Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 4th Foot, until further orders.

With the Sanction of Government Sub-Conductor D Galbraith, of the Ordnance Department, is granted a pension of 2s. 6d. per diem in-tead of 2 shillings as stated in G. O. C. No. 786, of the 26th September last.

Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the Rajkote Mountain Train, vice E. Pottinger proceeded to England.

Surgeon J. S. Sanderson, M.D., is appointed Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Store-keeper at Kurrachee, vice Pelly.

With reference to G. O. C. 1st September 1857, Commanding Officers of Regiments are reminded that wherever there is a Depot or Magazine at the Station, the spare ammunition of Corps should be deposited therein, the quantity to be retained and carried in the Pouch as laid down in the orders as below viz., 20 rounds per man for European and 10 rounds for Native Infantry, being all that is to be kept in immediate charge.

G. O. C. British Troops No. 132, 13th February No. 63.
G. O. C. No. 733 of the 19th June 1851.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

44th Foot.—Ensign H. H. Tabb, 15 months from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery, 14th Brigade.—Captain T. Van Straubenzie, Aide-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding N. D. A., from 6th to 19th May 1863, in extension of privilege leave.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. S. D. Burges, from 3rd December 1863, to 3rd January 1864, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. C. S. Sturt, from 7th November to 6th December 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Medical Establishment.—Hospital Steward Charles McMorris from 7th November 1863 to 31st January 1864, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 16th Nov. 1863.

Alfred Pegg, General Number 754 A.B., of the *Zenobia*, was discharged on the 14 h instant, at his own request.

Thomas Dowson, A.B., of the *Bernice* is to be transferred to the *Zenobia*.

The Commander of the *Zenobia*, is permitted to enter Frederick Wilson and Samuel Francis as A.B.'s for that vessel, from the 9th instant.

BENGAL.

Camp Meean Meer, the 29th October 1863.

In continuation of General Order No. 156 A. of the 13th instant, the annexed scale of Staff salaries hereafter to be allowed to Officers serving with Native Regiments under the new organization is published for general information, and with reference to the scale and extract (paragraphs 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30) of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, No. 311 of the 31st August last, is also published for information and guidance.

Detailed instructions will be issued by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of Officers serving with Native Corps under the new organization, and the present system of payment of Troops and Companies and for repair of Arms, &c., will continue until a further order is issued by Government on the subject, the same officers as at prerent drawing any allowances now authorized for the payment of Companies and repair of Arms.

The new system of placing European Officers in charge of Squadrons and Wings will in all other respects, be brought into operation as soon as His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief can issue the necessary subsidiary orders.

The Despatch of the Secretary of State having been received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the 30th ultimo, increased pay is claimable from 1st September by Commandants, Adjutants, and Doing Duty Officers, as well as Seconds in Command of Cavalry; but when higher pay may accrue from Seconds in Command or others obtaining new appointments, as Wing or Squadron Officers, Quarter Masters, such increased pay will only become due from the date of Officers assuming charge of the duties of such new appointments under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to paragraph 26 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch, instructions will hereafter be issued as the scale of Office Establishment to be maintained by Adjutants. Mean-while the allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem whill be passed.

The pay now authorised is to be drawn in addition to Staff Corps pay only.

The rules now laid down are applicable to such Corps under their Excellencies, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal and Bombay Armies, as now or may hereafter be placed on the new organization, and to the Punjaub Irregular Force.

In other Irregular Corps no alteration is made in the Establishment, position, or duties of Officers, but Commandants, Adjutants, Seconds in Command, and doing Duty Officers are entitled to the increased pay.

The Corps of Regular Infantry on the Bengal Establishment will, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, be placed on the new organization from the 1st January next.

Future Establishment of Officers for Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry on the New organization.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.*

	Staff Salary per mensem.
Commandant	Rs. 700
Second in Command (also Commanding a Squadron.)	,, 300
Senior Squadron Officer	,, 210
Junior Squadron Officer	,, 180
Adjutant	,, 250
Doing Duty Officer	,, 150

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.†

	Staff Salary per mensem
Commandant	Rs. 900
Senior Wing Commandant	,, 270
Junior Wing Commandant	,, 230
Adjutant	,, 200
Quarter-Master	,, 150
Doing Duty Officer	,, 100

N. B.—The Commandant of the Guide Corps will receive Rupees 800 per mensem; of the Body Guard, Rupees 700 per mensem; and of the Deolie and Erinpoorah Forces, Rupees 600 each per mensem.

Extract, Secretary of State's letter No. 311, *dated 31st August* 1863, *paragraphs* 23 *to* 30.

I have given much and careful consideration to there proposals.

I am of opinion that the salaries attached to these Regimental appointments, should be such as to place them at least on a footing of equality, with the average of the Staff appointments commonly held by Officers of similar rank and standing in the Service, and while they should not be so far superior to the latter as to induce those to seek them whose natural tastes and qualifications might not otherwise incline them to this important branch of the Service, it is important, on the other hand, that young Officers, who, on first joining the Staff Corps, will frequently be employed with Native Troops, should not, if naturally fitted for Military Service, be temped to relinquish it by the attraction of superior emoluments of other Staff employment.

With these principles in view, and making due allowance for the advantages enjoyed by Staff Corps Officers in regard to promotion, and the comparatively early period at which they will attain the pay of the higher ranks, I am willing to sanction a scale of Staff allowances proposed by your Government for the Officers serving in different capacities with Native Regiments, which though liberal, will probably not be found excessive.

In the case of the Regimental Adjutant, however, it appears desirable that an Office Establishment should be prescribed, which should be maintained and paid upon Abstracts supported by the usual Muster Rolls.

I learn from your Despatch No. 10. dated 3rd January 1863, that you have completed the Native Regiments in Bengal to six regularly attached and paid European Officers, exclusive of the Medical Officers, as announced in your General Order of the 12th December 1862, it being distinctly understood that the appointments made under that decision are held subject to such modifications as may be found necessary on receipt of my further instructions on the general question, and that you have authorized the Government of Bombay to extend the rule to such Regiments in that Presidency as are formed and officered according to the new organization.

I approve of these proceedings and shall await the result of your reference to the Government of Madras upon the introduction of the new system into the Army of that Presidency.

The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation and made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary on the payment due on the 1st of the month succeeding the receipt of this Order.

Reductions of salaries effected by this Order are not to be made to affect present permanent incumbents, or those who are officiating for such permanent incumbents being temporarily absent from their duties.

* The Second in Command and Squadron Officer will also each draw Rupees 30 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons as soon as such payment is made over to them.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

The Doing Duty Officer, who will perform any duties that may be as signed to him such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem for Writer and Stationery.

All Cavalry Officers are to maintain three Chargers.

† The two Wing Commandants will each draw also Rupees 80 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company for the payment and repair of Arms of Companies of their respective Wings, as soon as such charge and payment is made over to them.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office allowance.

The Quarter-Master will also draw the present authorized Contingent Allowance for repair of Tents, &c.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On 6, Free School Street, Calcutta, on the 6th November, the wife of John Beard, of a son.

At Gowhatty, on the 29th October, the wife of Captain W. S. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, the wife of W. M. Wall, Esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, the wife of H. G. Temple, Esq., of a son.

At Accola, West Berar, on the 27th October, the wife of Captain Arthur Francis, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Tanjore, on the 1st November, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

At the People's Park, Madras, on the 7th November, the wife of Mr. D. Riordan, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Landour, on the 28th October, Arthur William Johnson, Esq., aged 49.

At Dehra Ghazee Khan, on the 3rd November, Alfred Hamilton, the infant son of Lieut. Colonel W. T. Hughes, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR PENANG, &c.

The Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghae per Steamer *Feiz*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Letters, etc., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Boglis to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Buela. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must cause it to be superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta on Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month, *i. e.*, from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rate which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom, if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam post-age.

CALENDAR — NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ...Wednesday 18d. 17h. 56 2m. A.M.
Full Moon ....Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52 5m P.M.

Days.	18ths.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Kirwin's Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 21	3 6	3 35	
Wed	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	4 5	4 37	
Thur	19	Mars risesat 4h. 45m.	6 11	5 20	5 12	5 50	
Fri.	20	Edmond, K. and M	6 11	5 20	6 27	7 5	
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 4h 58m	6 12	5 20	7 41	8 17	
Sun.	22	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 12	5 20	8 47	9 10	
Mon.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 20	9 15	9 44	

Date 18th November, Time—8h. 30m. 18.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 17th.—Catherine II of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

Wednesday 18th.—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Breach taken by storm, 1772.

Thursday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Friday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1513.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

Saturday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princes Royal born, 1840.

Sunday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Ramnuggur 1848.

Monday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 129 lives lost, 1851.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 9TH NOVEMBER TO THE 15TH NOV. 1863.

| Date. | Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M. | 4 P.M. |

Perhaps the cost of carriage, and the restriction of prizes to native art, has frightened "Horse Sowney," who is more intent on their bird in the hand" than his brethren he south, h Tweed. The relations and friends of the pop-wills, whose mysterious demise l ately re corded, have got up a subscription to prosecute in the Civil Courts the "person or persons unk wn by wh to they allege him to have been murd d. There can be no motive for this, but deep rooted animosity to the gen-leg under whose patronage th popwalla trib have nevermolested pretty much as he pleased with Dan on eir diamond. It would only serve them right to send the ar scription in to gain and then nail the ring to the w h a disclaimer for libel. I hear the firm which I ar e mended to on the occasion is getting bu ately the t most Iss e Re Sl Curi.—*L here Armadale, Nov. 7.*

B N L

[illegible]

CAPTAIN J. A. Tyler, se ond in command of the 3 G k Regiment has been appointed his Excellency the Com ander-in-Chief, to the temporary command of the 23 Regiment Punjab N. I., at Barrackpore, during the absence in England of Lieutenant Colonel P Lovd, until further orders. We do not believe that Lieutenant Colonel Lovd will return to resume command of the regiment.—*Id.*

THE Committee, directed in Division Orders to assemble and enquire into the condition past and present, of the 33rd Regiment N. I., met yesterday at the Main Guard, in Fort William, and will resume its duties, including an inspection of the regiment, to-day. The Committee is a strong one, being composed as follows:—Brigadier General P Harris, commanding at Barrackpore, president; and Dr. J. Anderson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at the Presidency; Surgeon Major D. O'Callaghan, garrison surgeon, Fort William; Major F. Crossman, commanding the Lahore Light Horse, and Major Moncrieff, members.—*Id.*

COLONEL PRESTON, Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras army, and senior Lieutenant Colonel H. M's 43rd L. I., which left Calcutta for New Zealand last month, does not we hear accompany or follow his regiment to the field of active service, but, by some arrangement which we cannot understand, remains quietly in India whilst his corps is doing battle with the enemy. This the first instance within our experience of a British officer not leaving his *bureau* to accompany his regiment during any campaign; and we may add that we think it a very bad precedent indeed, which ought to be always breached and never observed. There is no officer whose services cannot be dispensed with and very well replaced in time of war; and the British rule of all taking the field when a regiment goes on service, should either be maintained unbroken or abolished altogether.—*Id.*

WITH sincere gratification we have heard that there is a movement on foot amongst the Calcutta Stock Brokers to define their position and erect out of unworthy members from their circle. It was at first proposed to establish a sort of Stock Exchange, but this project, we believe, will not be carried out, as a better arrangement happens to have been suggested. The Chamber of Commerce, it appears, is willing to extend its aegis to this new influential and important branch of the commercial community. As it is no longer possible, as it used to be, to ignore the Calcutta Brokers altogether as members of the mercantile world, it is now decidedly necessary that they should be placed on the right hand [illegible] to join the [illegible]

[illegible]

I .

COLONEL BARROW has returned from the H [illegible] on transfer to office of Commissioner of Lucknow.—*Oude Gazette, Nov.* 11.

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the 3d Native Infantry, has, we are glad to say, been honourably acquitted of the charges which were investigated by the Court of Enquiry that was assembled at his own particular request.—*Id*

H M's 48TH REGIMENT was inspected by Major General M Duff on Friday and Saturday last, and very highly complimented. On Sunday the Major General inspected the Invalids about proceeding to Calcutta; and left, with his Staff, in the evening, on his tour of inspection, for Cawnpore and Allahabad.—*Id.*

WE understand that H M's 34th and 98th Regiments, and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade have been ordered to proceed at once to the Frontier to reinforce Sir Neville Chamberlain. This looks very much as if work was already cut out for the entire force that was to have formed the Camp of Exercise at Lahore.

Since writing the above we have also heard that the 7th Fusiliers, a Battery of Artillery, and a Regiment of Cavalry, (Native we presume,) have also been ordered up to the front. On this point we are a little sceptical, as the 7th Fusiliers are on escort duty with His Lordship the Governor-General, and at this particular time it might be difficult for the local authorities to make other arrangement.—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 10.

WE learn from our correspondent at the frontier some further particulars regarding the fight on the 29th which was somewhat severe, though our loss was very trifling. The enemy came on in national columns, and with his pet Andamanese in no dress at all. This would draw crowds, and at 2 Rupees a head for seats, and 1 Rupee for standing room for the *hoi polloi* he might so *improve the* opportunity as so obtain funds for the establishment of a Bishopric and college at Port Blair. The fastidiousness of the denizens of Spence's has been appeased by the removal of the gratuitous exhibition of specimens of a debased humanity, delighting in raw pork and nude dances, to the plains of Ballygunge, where they may be seen daily from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted, when the exhibitor has other and more important duties to attend to.

Most luguor as are the accoun s given by the passengers by the *Nubia* of the sufferings these experienced. Crowded, half starved, nearly poisoned, they were glad when they came to an anchor at Gibben reach, and they left the ship, praising the officers but invoking maledictions on the "Company." The treatment the passengers by the P. O. Company's boats received [illegible] be, and the rates charged so exorbitant, complaints so universal, that we are surprised the Barings Delegation has not applied the remedy in their own hands. At a time when the boats of this Company were running between this and China, they charged what they pleased for freight of opium. An Enterprising Firm thought they might as well have steamers of their own, and the Lightning and others are evidences of what firms can do individually; and the vessels of the P. O. Company having been taken off that line is proof of their having managed better to the accommodation of their passengers. We know of a friend who was some years ago a passenger in one of the boats of this Company, who was put into the ladies' saloon with seven or eight others, she and her child having paid full fares, for the voyage. And things have not much improved since. Why should I, if I choose to be a water drinker, be compelled to see others often make beasts of themselves at my expense. And as for the stuff they would make one drink under the name of best wines, the less said of it the better. The proverb *in vino veritas* is not applicable here, for all the wines are shams.

Those who have spent their holidays in Ceylon have brought back sad accounts of the way in which the Sikhs were treated. Our Government was asked to lend a Pioneer Regiment. A set of fine soldierly men were sent, they were induced to sign covenants for 3 years, without their knowledge, the three was changed into 5; they were put to such work as is performed by coolies, and because, they rebelled at what they maintained, and with good reason, to be a breach of the engagement with them, they were starved, were beaten, and treated in the most cruel way possible. Several who attempted to make their way to Madras by land died from hunger and fatigue. And yet these were the men we assisted us in our direst need.

To a correspond-nt who signs himself "*hard hit*" we would advise "Stab no man behind his back if you wish to be considered a man of pluck." The facts he has communicated may be all true, but were we to publish them, we should be *harder hit* in the High Court, by having to pay heavily for the libel.

THE DUFF MEMORIAL HALL.

(*Indian Reformer, Nov.* 6.)

WE publish in another column an admirable Circular addressed to the European and native Residents of Calcutta, calling upon them to loosen their purse-strings for the erection of a suitable monument commemorating the inestimable services rendered to India by the Rev. Dr. Duff. The Circular, though signed by the Secretaries of the Committee, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Mr. Wood and Baboo Khetter Mohan Chatterjee, has, we have reason to believe, been drawn up chiefly by Sir Charles Trevelyan. It represents Dr. Duff as at once the Father and Prince of Indian educationists; the hero that successfully fought the battle of English education; that is, of sound knowledge and true science, against the votaries of an effete oriental literature: the awakener of the dormant minds of Indian youth; the promoter of public discussion; and the champion of true religion in the East. Having already published in our columns the proceedings of a meeting of the Bethune Society, and of a meeting of Dr. Duff's pupils held at the Free Church Institution, at both of which the Indian career of Dr. Duff was so lovingly and so admiringly reviewed, it is unnecessary for us on the present occasion to expatiate on the important work done by the great Missionary; suffice it to say that, every one acquainted with the history of education in India must admit that the circular, published elsewhere, gives a fair estimate of the educational services rendered by Dr. Duff to the country. The Circular proposes the erection of a Marble Hall, to be called the Duff Memorial Hall, on that grand Place which is close near the Fever Hospital. The building is to be an exact reproduction of the Parthenon at the city of Athens. [illegible] apart for the holding of meetings, philanthropic and charitable [illegible] It is at present acknowledged on all hands that [illegible] would be a most suitable monument of Dr. Duff's labours; and we make no doubt but the [illegible] will be forthcoming for its erection. There is one sentence in the Circular which [illegible] our opinion should have been left out. The [illegible] to which we allude is that in which it is said that, in case the subscriptions collected are found insufficient to raise a Marble Hall, a building of plaster and stucco would be erected. Why should such an alternative be contemplated at all? Are Dr. Duff's friends and admirers in India so few and uninfluential as to be unable to raise the sum of Rs. 1,25,000? We cannot believe it. The European and Native community of Calcutta alone ought to be able to raise at least Rs. 75,000; and Bombay and Madras, the North West and the Punjab, will collect at least another Rs. 75,000. In the North West, the Punjab and the Presidency of Bombay, Dr. Duff has hosts of admirers. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Robert Montgomery, the Honble Mr. Drummond, all of whom are personal friends of Dr. Duff, will feel it an honour to head subscription lists for the erection of the monument. Our idea is, that if the Committee were to adopt proper measures for the collection of subscriptions in all parts of India, they would soon get more money than they wanted.

We scout the idea of having a building of brick and plaster to commemorate the services of such a man as Dr. Duff. Such a monument would be unworthy of India to erect and of Dr. Duff to accept. No, no. Don't mention brick and plaster [illegible] all. We *must* have a Marble Hall.

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Empire, Nov.* 7.)

ON MONDAY last the Municipal Commissioners met. We were glad to hear from the mouth of the Chairman that various improvements in the town and in the roads would shortly be effected. The wealth and influential natives would not come forward in the way Hera Lall Seal has done, to procure the removal of nuisances, and to throw open streets, &c., each in his own immediate locality, the aggregate result of benefit to the poorer classes, and of advance in sanitary improvement would be great. But we have not unfortunately that noble generosity distinguishing our native aristocracy, which is earning for Bombay such a reputation. Sir C. Trevelyan's proposal regarding a Peoples' Park at Sealdah is good. But one is not enough: there are other parts of Calcutta that want lungs. We think that one also somewhere in the vicinity of the Fever Hospital would be an advantage, not only to the patients in the Hospital, but also to the students in the various schools, and to the inhabitants of that densely populated part of the town. Yet it will be some time before these are thoroughly appreciated by the native community. Not till education is more diffused among females—not till the wives of respectable natives are seen along with their husbands and children in the promenades and stands of the Peoples' Parks, will there be a fusion between the governing and the governed races. There is one great boon however, that could be conferred upon the poor Christian population, and that is if they could be accommodated with small yet comfortable dwellings at a moderate rent. Poverty in Calcutta is fast growing beyond the reach of the junior clerks in the various offices.

The same evening was celebrated the 4th anniversary of the Dhurmo Institute, but only 56 could be [illegible] on that occasion. What a terrible [illegible] If [illegible] would see many [illegible] would see [illegible] Another [illegible] not trust [illegible] that [illegible] to give offence [illegible] gentlemen who so nobly [illegible] to their own [illegible] cater to the instruction and amusement [illegible] members, but the subjects on which lectures are [illegible] never cannot be exhausted—nay not even lucidly treated of in a single night,—and it would be too much to ask from gentlemen, with already too little leisure time, would in their tasks a series of lectures extending over several weeks. With regard to the proposition of M. Nicolin to reduce prizes as likely to prove incentives to young men, we cannot see how this can be done without there being classes for different subjects, classes again involve lecturers, and of course a paid staff. But the whole machinery for this purpose would cost more than the funds of the Institute will at present afford of. We think the best site for the Institute would be on the Chowringhee Road, at the corner of Sudder Street; this locality would be both central, and within walking reach of all those whom it is intended most to benefit during the cold season, when the lectures are delivered. A little piece could be taken off from the grounds of the Small Cause Court. We need scarcely add, that the Institute if built according to the design long since approved of for it, would be an ornament to that part of the city.

There has been a novel exhibition in Calcutta. A number of Andamanese have been paraded about, taken here and there, and made a spectacle to their more enlightened and civilized brethren. As much as we approved of the Reverend Mr. Corbyn's proceedings in the Andaman Islands, as made known in a letter which we reprinted some time back among our selections from the Indian Press, so much do we condemn his pandering now to the sensation spectacles of the day. Why does he not proceed a step further? Let him hire the Town Hall and deliver a few lectures on Ethnology with Malays, Chinese, peoples from every nation under the sun, dressed in national costume, and with his pet Andamanese in no dress at all. This would draw crowds, and at 2 Rupees a head for seats, and 1 Rupee for standing room for the *hoi polloi* he might so *improve the* opportunity as so obtain funds for the establishment of a Bishopric and college at Port Blair. The fastidiousness of the denizens of Spence's has been appeased by the removal of the gratuitous exhibition of specimens of a debased humanity, delighting in raw pork and nude dances, to the plains of Ballygunge, where they may be seen daily from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted, when the exhibitor has other and more important duties to attend to.

MR. WALLACE'S NEW OPERA.—THE DESERT FLOWER.

(*Times, Oct.* 19.)

THE new opera of *The Desert Flower* was played for the sixth time at the Royal English Opera on Saturday night. It has now become the topic of talk, as was the case with *Maritana* and *Lurline*; nor have the public snubbed it, as they did *Matilda of Hungary*; but like the *Amber Witch* and *Love's Triumph*, it may boast of the *succes d'estime* due to the work of a musician who never writes carelessly, or in stronger language, who always writes as though he had a reputation to maintain well worth maintaining. That such a reputation belongs to Mr. Wallace none can deny; and that his last dramatic work contains nothing calculated to lower it must be the firm conviction of those who have not only the desire to examine, but the ability to judge.

Enough has been said about the piece, which, notwithstanding certain anomalies, ethnological and otherwise, and in spite of incidental improbabilities which it shares in common with the generality of books of every 20 except, is neither wanting in dramatic interest nor in good situations for music. The music has been charged with a want of *couleur locale*—by which we can only understand that it does not suggest reminiscences of the country where the action is presumed to take place. Those who raise such a question, nevertheless, [illegible] difficult to exhibit to Mr. [illegible] who are thus supposed to resent a [illegible] could have succeeded in imparting to his music an Anakowtan or even a dutch character; [illegible] does indeed intimately with the savage tribe of [illegible] kowtas, with Dutch settlers in Surinam, and with Dutch soldiers who have come from Europe to protect the settlers against the natives. We of course, [illegible] the Covent Garden version of *Jayne Eyre*, the English opera being solely responsible for geographical definitions left to conjecture by the authors of the French original, who, by the way, are equally guiltless of marking their Mama Jumbo—(*a chasseur boucanier*) *Anglice*, Casgan—assume the preposterous disguise of a trapper, and of other incongruities useless to specify. Too much has been said and written about this same *couleur locale* in music, for us to waste the time worthy of the rest, this *finale*, with its melodious and beautiful commencement and its thoroughly energetic climax, may claim almost unqualified praise.

The orchestral prelude to the third act comprises a quick movement, formed upon the theme of the Indian chorus at the end of the second *finale* (in another key), and a slow movement, in the shape of a duet for two of the *notturno* for two voices in the same *finale* (also in another key); and, to conclude, an allusion to a passage in the march that terminates the ballet of the second act, the peculiarity of which will not escape the attention of connoisseurs. Casgan's "grand *scena*" consists of a slow movement in the major key—"The desert waste, the rocky steep"—the style of which may be described as conventional-sentimental, followed by a quick movement, "*allegro feroce*," where the amiable savage changes his tone and shrieks vengeance against the enemies of his race. This *scena* is very cleverly written—*voila tout*. The next piece, a march and chorus of Indians—"Our sacred idol comes this way"—involves another very happy idea, wrought out in the most perfect manner imaginable. Here, again, Mr. Wallace has taken a short minor phrase of two bars, which, by continuous reiteration, fastens itself on the ear, and, by the device of changes of harmony and bass, escapes monotony. When the chorus take it up they sing throughout in unison, except where a progression into a new key renders that process inconvenient. But passing over the means employed, the result is all that could be wished. The scene following—where Oanita offers her self to Mauvice in order to save him from the sacrifice, and Maurice, declining to abjure his faith and country, to which he is instigated by Casgan, as the condition of his being acknowledged King, raises the indignation of the Anakowtas—is not nearly so successful. The solo for Oanita is singularly out of keeping: and but for the snatches of chorus by the Indians, upon a progression of notes which has already been heard (entry of Oanita and Casgan, in Act 1), the character indispensable to such a scene would be altogether out of sight of. Apart from this, the construction is irreproachable. The trio for Casgan, Maurice, and Oanita, —"No mortal power can now avail" (with chorus)—which sets forth the condemnation of Maurice for his temerity in refusing to accept the proffered honours, is by far the most masterly and impressive concerted piece in the opera, the execution being as complete and highly finished as the design is ingenious. This one "numoer" would along stamp *The Desert Flower* as the work of no ordinary musician. The romance for Maurice, "My lov'd home I shall ne'er see more," though *de trop*, and calculated to render Maurice at this juncture more or less of a bore—inasmuch as the action is suspended at a critical point for the sake of giving Mr. Harrison another ballad—is elegant and pleasing, notwithstanding a faint reminiscence here and there of the well known *Lied* of Schubert, "*Dein ist mein Herz*." Nor would anybody be likely to regret the omission, or, at least, the curtailment, of the subsequent duet between Oanita and Casgan, —"What is't I hear"—seeing that by this time no one cares a straw for either Casgan or his passion; while everyone is glad to know that Maurice, through the devotion of Oanita, has escaped the doom intended for him by Oanita's Anakowtan suitor. The duet itself, nevertheless, regarded from a musical point of view, is very pretty and graceful, besides an occasional reminiscence of Spohr which is anything but unwelcome. The next *finale* presents another touch of Indian music, in the opening chorus,—

"Mid vengeful flames shall soon expire
"The impious wretch who mock'd our creed."

Here Mr. Wallace has once again (and again happily) had recourse to his expedient of reiterating a minor phrase of two bars, and avoiding monotony by all sorts of ingenious devices of harmony. On the whole, this chorus is quite equal to the one (Our sacred idol') already praised without reserve. The remainder of the *finale* includes a repetition of Oanita's love-ballad, in the second act ("Why throbs this heart?"), an entire verse of which is given, to new words expressive of the rapture felt by the Indian Queen at sacrificing herself to save her lover. The expedient is not happy, and would justify those unacquainted with Mr. Wallace's antecedents in charging him with poverty of invention. The graceful prettiness, if not marked originality of the melody, however, is its best apology, and virtually disarms objection Oanita, we need hardly say, does not perish; and, after some melodramatic *remplissage*, the finale terminates with a quaint tune in the minor key—first given out by the Indians, in chorus, then by Oanita, solo ("No joy can e'er the bliss exceed"), and leading ultimately to a brief *coda*, in the major, in which the joyous Oanita executes a series of showy passages to the subdued accompaniments of the chorus. This coda grows naturally out of, and, indeed, is a continuation of the opening melody. Mr. Wallace thus steers clear of the hackneyed and conventional *rondo finale* which seldom has any logical connexion with what goes before.

How liberally and efficiently in all respects the opera is placed upon the stage; how beautiful is the scenery (Mr. T. Grieve has probably never contrived anything more picturesque), and at the same time more natural, and lifelike, than the sylvan *tableau* of the second act; how strikingly the Indian dances, evolutions, and mock combat are arranged by Mr. W. H. Payne; and how fire-resistible are the band and chorus under Mr. Alfred Mellon's baton, has already been stated. Miss Louisa Pyne, though we never saw her in a costume less favourable to her personal appearance, sings all the music of Oanita with that unerring execution and consummate taste for which she is justly renowned, and by the touching expression she imparts to the ballad—"Why throbs my heart"—enchants her hearers as much as she surprises them in the more brilliant and difficult passages, of which there are enough and to spare. Mr. Harrison makes as much as can well be made of Captain Maurice, who, in spite of his tiger-hunting and other adventurous propensities, is nothing if not sentimental, and as much may be said for Mr. Weiss's impersonation of the incongruous savage, Casgan, whose ballad in the second act—about "pangs of unrequited love,"—sung with genuine feeling, is one of the decided "hits" of the opera. Mr. Corri, hardly so well suited in Von Pumpernickel as in other parts which he has made really comic, exhibits, nevertheless, his accustomed intelligence and zeal. Miss Susan Pyne and Mr. A. Cooke, (Eva and Sergeant Peterman) have little or nothing of importance to say, to sing, or to do. The new opera is to be repeated every night this week.

MANILA AND JAPAN.

(*Daily News, Oct* 1.)

A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan. By ANNA D A. London: Hurst and Blackett.

WE have had several men's books upon Japan and the Philippine Islands. They have embraced the more material aspects of the two countries, and given the broad outlines of their government and municipal institutions. Here is a lady's book that gives colour to the masculine *chiaro'scuro*, and fills up with a thousand delicate touches of which a woman's hand only is capable the outlines drawn by professional travellers and statesmen. We pass lightly over Madame D'A.'s voyage from Singapoore to Hong Kong, duly sympathising with her on her suffering from heat and cockroaches, nor shall we pause upon the misery of her three days of purgatory on the passage to Manilla, where the matter of her book really commences. The island of Luzon, the chief member of the Philippine group, is an important country, equal in extent to England and Wales, situated at a point which renders it easy of access from China, Australia, and America, and teeming with the rich products of the East. The administration of the country is characterised by that sleepy indolence which has universally fallen upon the colonies of Spain, and the resources of the islands are unwrought to any considerable extent. Manilla, the capital of Luzon, is extensive and well situated, but is subject to periodical fires, which are very destructive. From what our author learned of the cause of these conflagrations we discover an entirely new principal of political economy, which reverses the old notion that demand creates supply. In Manilla it appears that the supply creates the demand. *Par exemple*: When the wood-merchants of the Philippine capital have a heavy stock on hand, and prices are very low, they set fire to the metropolis in various directions, which causes a brisk demand for wood at remunerative charges. This may be very satisfactory to the timber-merchants, but we can hardly think it a pleasant arrangement for those whose property is consumed, and whose families are occasionally burned in the process. It is to be regretted that Madame D'A. did not distinguish between the two distinct classes of natives, the Negritos, who are unquestionably the aborigines, and the Indios, or Malays, who were their conquerors. The following description refers, we take it, to a Malay native woman, as the Negritos keep themselves aloof from the Europeans:

"Like the Indian women, the females of Manilla are accustomed from childhood to carry heavy weights; and the perfect ease with which they walk with their jars balanced on their heads is really wonderful. They are often seen carrying in their right hand a portion of a plantain leaf which they will probably use as a plate at their next meal: and they generally have the forethought to put some into the water in the jar, to prevent it becoming tepid, a practice common amongst all natives of the East.

"The neckerchief usually worn is coloured. Few in the humbler 'station of life' wear white, except on Sundays, when they obtain it if possible, with as much embroidery on it as they can afford to pay for. Occasionally a female is seen very quietly dressed, as far as her skirt is concerned, but they generally choose the gaudiest colours and 'loudest' patterns. A small square article which they wear suspended from their necks both day and night, is a charm, and is supposed to keep them in good health and spirits, or are presented with them by the priest of the *pueblo*, or village, who sprinkles them with holy water to increase their magic effect. A picture, meant to represent Christ, the Virgin and Child, or some particular saint, is either worked or sketched upon this bit of red cloth."

The barracks, prisons and churches, which are the lions of the place, are duly noticed, and appear to be in as good condition, at Manilla as at most other places. The cemetery is elaborately described, and must be a sight of horror to all English people. The authorities of Manilla do not allow their catacombs to be occupied for more than three years. If on the expiration of that period the friends of the deceased do not remove the bones of their relatives or any nature, they are thrown indiscriminately into a common receptacle, and their places cleared out for fresh tenants. The Tobacco trade in Manilla is an example of a thriving branch of commerce arising suddenly from well-considered enterprise.

Soon after our arrival in Manilla, Signor C. brought his son and daughter, Signorina C., to visit us, and they kindly took us to the cigar manufactory, which interested us greatly. The building is very extensive, covering six acres, in a quarter of the town called Binondo, and was erected about the year 1782. The tobacco seed was brought first in 1780 from Mexico, and, on being planted, flourished so well that they then determined to commence the manufacture of cigars. They employ in this establishment ten thousand women, and three hundred men, the wages of each being thirty cents. per day. As they have no machinery, all is done by manual labour; and to us, so used to the former in Europe, the latter process seemed slow. The building contains four galleries, each being divided into two or three compartments. You walk down the middle of these galleries, where low tables on each side, the women work, seated upon mats placed on the ground. The noise is very defeaning, for each female is provided with a large stone, about the size of a large lemon, with which she beats the leaves continually, reminding one of cooks beating beef steaks. When the cost is thus prepared, they put a quantity of small cuttings together, and roll them with a little gum on one edge, and then roll it over very adroitly till it assumes the desired form, after which the small end is neatly tapered off. I regarded this mass of human beings attentively, and in no instance could discover one really pretty face. Some, indeed, had splendid dark eyes, but the rest of the face generally spoilt the effect; this one beauty would have produced, the mouth, nose, and cheek bones being coarse and ill-formed. Many of them wore their hair loose, and in some it was so long that it reached the ground. This, with their small, delicately-shaped hands, we admired very much, though I could not help contrasting their general appearance with the graceful beauty of the Indian women, whose fine large eyes and regular features so well accord with the perfect contour of their figures.

"We next visited the department for men, and on entering found three hundred of them seated on benches before small tables. Although they had very little clothing on, they were evidently suffering from intense heat. These men are employed in the manufacture of a new cigar, Havannah shaped, which it is hoped will prove a very lucrative article of trade: they are called Begueros. The leaf of which they are formed comes from Cagayan, a province in the north of the Island of Luzon. It is considered quite a superior tobacco, and all they can obtain is devoted solely to making cigars."

The safest and most lucrative profession in Luzon is that of a highway robber. It is carried on chiefly by a body of men called Tulisans. Our author conjectures that the impunity they enjoy is owing to the fact that they have many friends in all ranks of society, and that those who are not their friends are glad to conciliate their forbearance, saying that the law is either too too feeble or corrupt to protect the people. The Tulisans, therefore, live a life of primitive freedom from taxes and other burdens of civilised society; they take what they want, or rather it is willingly given to them, and except on rare occasions the law dares not to interrupt their *otium cum dignitate*. The author, with the pluck of a true Englishwoman in pursuit of knowledge, encountered all the dangers, difficulties, and disagreeables with which that pursuit is beset in the eastern parts of the world. She roughed it gallantly in cascoes and canoes, on foot and in palanquins, and fought the battle of life in eating and drinking, notwithstanding the hostility of the powers of filth and evil odours. Sometimes a small cry of disgust is heard, but it soon gives place to a pleasant murmur not destitute of humour. Cockroaches seem to have been the bane of her existence, though she also records the revolt of her stomach from pickled flying fox, with the saving clause that bad as it is, she thinks she could eat it if she were starving. The courage and persistency necessary to enable an English lady to go through many nights like this must have been considerable.

"Next day we rested till five p.m., when we started anew for Calamba, where I spent a wretched night. The owners of the hut we slept in were poor, but very civil and obliging, and I should have been most comfortable—for we have been so long accustomed to 'rough it'—but for my unfortunate antipathy to cockroaches and their perfume. When we arrived the inmates had retired to rest, and after we had ascended the rude staircase, we entered the room or garret above, we found the floor strewed thick with sleepers, some of whom started up, rubbed their eyes, and stared at us, I hope the scrutiny proved satisfactory to them, though they could see us but dimly by the light of the oil lamp.

"The good-wife left her sleeping babe, and showed us into a small inner appartment, begged us to make ourselves comfortable, and then busied herself in preparing our couches, which were quickly arranged by placing mats on the ground, and pillows for our head. Then giving us a small cup of chocolate, the general beverage, she retired. The room we were now in was very small, and the only furniture it contained consisted of two broken chairs and a rickety kind of substitute for a table. The walls, floor, and roof were all composed of planks of wood, none of which were joined properly, and many full of holes. All this, however, was a mere trifle to the sickening odour exhaled from the cockroaches. With a sigh for my poor olfactory senses, I began slowly to undress, though this I could do only partially, for the chinks in the walls made us quite visible to any one who chose to look through. Before lying down we could not resist the temptation of taking a peep into the adjoining apartment. The scene was truly an absurd one, and reminded me of a hospital, though wanting in the cleanliness and comfort of those excellent institutions. Our China boy lay just on the other side of the wall; next to him was a relative of Signor P., whom he had kindly sent with us to act as a guide, and to interpret for us when the natives could not understand Spanish; then came the master of the house, a 'rough-looking customer;' and beyond him again a young girl, a visiter. Besides these were other friends and relations, I concluded, and several children. Mine hostess had not yet retired to rest again, but set in a kind of swing or hammock, used here in the place of a cradle for infants, apparently in deep meditation.

"I had slept about an hour or more, when I awoke, and perceiving a large cockroach close to my head, rose with a start, unwilling to have any of these horrid insects walking over me. My husband, alarmed by my sudden start and accompanying ejaculation, began to think we were surprised by thieves, and that I had heard or seen something of them, but could not help laughing at my discomfiture when I explained the true state of the case. I now seated myself on one of the chairs, placing my feet on the other, though, as they by no means matched, one being considerably higher than the other, and both being excessively unsteady, broken, and dirty, you may well imagine mine was not a bed of roses. However the longest lane has a turning,' and though my uncomfortable position became less and less agreeable as the hours rolled on, I endured it in sleeplessness and hope, longing for the morning, and selfishly rejoicing in the discovery of every fresh chink the day light stealing through made visible, utterly regardless as to the feelings of the owner of the house."

Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement of the natives, and, as in all cases where the mind is brought into constant and familiar association with animal suffering, they grow hard and cruel in the contemplation of the agonies inflicted for sport. The author witnessed and describes very vividly a cock-fight, at the close of which the proprietor of one of the defeated combatants was plucking the bird whilst yet alive for his supper. Among the other delicacies in which the people of Luzon indulge, an egg half hatched is reckoned a special luxury, and our author was offered "an egg from under the hen," as a very likely morsel to conciliate an unsteady appetite. The betel leaf, with lime and other ingredients, forms the universal luxury of the people, nay, it is not so much a luxury as a necessity, and they will at any time prefer going without their food to going without their *buyeros*. Another of our author's visits to Manilla and Japan she cruised about a good deal in the Indian Archipelago, took another look at Hong Kong, dropped in at Macao, and took the opportunity afforded her of examining the etymology of the name, of investigating the history of the place, and the reasons of its decline. She further describes the garden of Canoens, and gives a summary of the poet's life and achievements, with some curious anecdotes illustrative of the fraudulent and blood-thirsty character of the lower Chinese. There is an account of a clerical prig, whose insolent vanity was far in excess of his religion:—

"A young English gentleman, belonging to a missionary school at Hong Kong, having come to Macao to pass a few days, perceived at a distance as he was walking down one of the streets a religious procession slowly advancing towards the part where he happened to be. It was what Roman catholics term the host, which being regarded with great veneration, is conducted with considerable show, preceded and followed by numerous priests in gaudy attire, with candle lighted and incense burning. On seeing what appeared to him a singular mixture of theatrical display and fanatical devotion, and which indeed seems to us a mockery of true religion, the gentleman, not making sufficient allowance for differences of opinion and religious belief, and for the sincerity however mistaken, of those of another faith than his own, imprudently determined to show his scorn for a display which he regarded as utterly at variance with the simplicity of the true Christian faith. Placing himself, therefore, in the way of the procession he obstinately refused to take his hat off when requested to do so. All unpleasantness might have been avoided had he but acted like many protestants, who, not wishing to violate their consciences by any manifestation of respect for a ceremony of which they cannot approve, avoid every difficulty by turning into another street, from which, if so disposed, they can view the procession in peace, without being required to join in any of those manifestations of reverence and devotion with which the true Roman catholic salutes the object of his veneration. But this gentleman, with singular want of judgment and good taste, not to speak of Christian charity, appears to have thought it his duty to make an offensive manifestation of his protestantism by standing, with his head covered, among the bowing multitude who reverently adored the host. On being again mildly requested to take off his hat, or remove from the place, he expressed his determination, with a contemptuous smile, to remain where he was. In consequence of conduct so outrageous he was very properly arrested, and locked up in the guard house."

Of course the puppy knew that he would be backed by his own countrymen, and he was not disappointed. The captain of the Dido not only remonstrated with the Portuguese authorities, but actually took a body of marines ashore and rescued the prisoner. Where a man in the plain discharge of duty conducts himself so as to conform to practices of which he cannot conscientiously approve every one respects him, but where a man goes out of his way to insult the religious convictions of others, however erroneous he may deem them, his zeal may be far better attributed to a grovelling desire for notoriety than to the fervour of Christian devotedness. We have a good account of Shanghae, and of an abortive attempt to burn it on the part of the Taepings. The practice of opium smoking prevails universally. Our author witnessed it in the native fashion.

"An opium-smoking shop attracting our attention, we stepped in to 'makee look see?' A ghastly, emaciated-looking Chinaman passed us at the door, and narrowly escaped a fall, as he slipped off that tottering block of stone which, half-buried in mud and water, forms the step into the house. Placing a few cash on a kind of table or counter, the shopman transferred them to a cup amidst a heap of others, whilst the lethargic looking customer roused his energies sufficiently to take up what he paid for. This was a dark thick-looking substance like treacle, which the dealer ladled out from a large wooden bowl, and after weighing carefully in a pair of scales, placed on small pieces of paper with scrupulous exactness.

"The smoker then took his place amongst a number of others, who ranged down each side of the long room, reclining on mats, were placed on raised platforms, their heads resting on bamboo poles which run down the two walls. Before each was fixed a lamp, from which, after having rolled a small quantity of the deleterious matter between his thumb and first finger, and then inserted it into the tiny hole, little bigger than a pin's-head, he lighted his bamboo pipe (about a foot and a half long), near the end of which was a small round bowl, into which the opium was put, and pressed down with a small thin reed. When all was ready he placed it at the light, and drew vigorously, never withdrawing it once from the lamp.

"Now was the time, I saw, to watch the terribly fascinating effects of this powerful drug. The small eye of the haggard, weary-looking man lighted up with sudden brilliancy, and the melancholy expression of his face disappearing, was succeeded by a look of contentment, and even of temporary bliss. The smoke, I should think, must enter his mouth in great quantities, though, as only a small thin vapour escapes occasionally from his nose, his mouth never being removed from the pipe, the natural conclusion is that by far the greater protion must be swallowed. On asking our guide how much each of these little papers of opium cost, he replied thirty cash—equal to about two cents and a half, or one penny farthing of our money."

The marriage customs and ceremonies of the Chinese, as practised at Shanghae, are exceedingly well described. Chinese maidens are closely confined to the house till they are marriageable; they are then sold to the highest bidder, compelled to walk over a small cauldron of burning coals, and presented with a handful of rice, to signify that they are to expect nothing more from their parents. The bride is conveyed to her husband's residence, and shown into a room in which her trousseau is displayed. The bridegroom enters, raises her veil, and for the first time sees her face. If he is satisfied with her he places his fan at the back of his neck; if not he places it in his garter, and the damsel is sent home again. In the former alternative great ceremony and feasting ensue, and the accomplishments of the bride are carefully tested. She has to walk amongst a forest of short candles stuck in the floor, in order that every one may have opportunity of commenting upon the unnatural deformity of t. e., the beauty, of her little goats' hoofs i. e., her feet. She has then to cut flowers out of tissue paper; and after she has exhibited all her feminine skill, she and her lord drink out of one vessel, and the marriage ceremony is ended. The wife may, however, be divorced for almost any cause: for looking pale, or taking cold, or being ill-tempered—not a bad cause, by this way. But for talking too much! how could even the Chinese dream of anything so unheard of? It a disgrace to die unmarried, and each man is allowed to keep as many wives as he can support. The Chinese are neither fastidious as to their food nor troubled about its condition. Rats, mice, cats, dogs, donkeys, all kinds of garbage, both nimal and vegetable, are eaten with relish. They are particularly partial to fish highly up, that is, our author says, with "a stench perfectly awful," and use it to flavour their rice. The wealthier classes are, however, often regular gourmands, and will pay large sums for sea-slugs and birds' nests. Our author frequently partook of the soup made from these articles, and considers it but like what our cooks call "stock"—and agreeable base for flavouring without which it would be tasteless. From Shanghae our author sailed from Nagasaki, in a vessel commanded by a Scotch Yankee, who proved to be a very slap-dash, talkative, amusing fellow, and kept them in good humour, throughout the voyage, telling anecdotes of his own adventures and chaffing his Chinese steward. This was fortunate, as the voyage happened to be unusally tedious, and the lady's husband was ill during the whole time. With the general similarity between the Chinese and the Japanese there are many notable differences, that which struck the author most was in the manners of the two. The Chinese she found to be a surly, impertinent, self-sufficient race, full of insolent rudeness towards strangers; the Japanese, on the contrary, she describes as naturally polite, and respectful in their manner of addressing strangers. Sir Rutherford Alcock's admirable book on Japan leaves very little to be said in the way of general description of the manners, customs, and tastes of the people. Madame D'A. agrees very well with both Sir Rutherford and Mr. Robert Fortune, where she describes objects similar to those they have touched upon, but her faculty of observations embraces many topics of great interest, which they have passed by probably as unworthy of notice. This is especially the case as might be anticipated, in matters relating to dress, appearance, and domestic economy. Thus he gives a complete inventory of a priest's dress, with the names of the different garments in English and Japanese, describes the appearance of the woman, the manner in which they dress their hair, the position in which they sleep and the kind of robes and personal adornments most in fashion. The Japanese, she tells us, looks upon his wife as more of a companion than does the Chinese or other Asiatic, though the manner in which some of the girls are brought up would seem according to our notions to disqualify them for wifely duties and companionship.

"Every Japanese parent is allowed to sell his daughter to the proprietor of any 'tea house' or other similar place; but only some of the poorer classes, I believe, avail themselves of this sad means of economising their household, by parting with their offspring at the tender age of seven or eight. When they are thus sold, the better looking naturally command the largest

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DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On *London*, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand ...
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0¾d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK HARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
„ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand...2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .....1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prio to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ On demand ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by specia lagreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest, Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no chaage.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLABUXBHOY RUBIBOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per Rupees.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .....11 per cent.
On other Securities .....12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight .....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. .....2s. 1¼d. do.
Do. 3 do. .....2s. 1d. do.
Do. 2 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
Do. 1 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
On demand.....2s. 0½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut 4s. 12 per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Guncise
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyre	

All 1s per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla,) and Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 10th Nov. 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	8 30	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30	
2½	Byculla ..... „	8 50	9 20	8 0	8 20	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45	
5½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 32	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56	
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	5 0	...	9 22	3 10	
9½	COORLA..... Dep.	9 9	9 35	...	8 43	3 10	...	6 14	...	...	
16½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 3	...	...	6 38	...	...	
20½	Tannah..... „	9 45	10 7	...	9 16	3 31	...	7 10	...	...	
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	10 15	10 37	...	9 50	4 5	...	8 0	...	...	
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 50	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Titwalla ..... „	...	11 13	...	10 28	...	...	...	...	...	
49½	Wassind ..... „	...	11 44	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...	
53½	Shapoor ..... „	...	12 2	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	
56½	Khurdee ..... „	...	12 46	...	11 52	...	...	...	...	...	
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 15	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ..... Dep.	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
90½	Nandore ..... „	...	6 50	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	
106½	Deololee for Nassick ..... „	...	7 4 2	...	7 37	...	...	...	...	...	
126	Niphar ..... „	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136½	Lassulgaum ..... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
152	Munnar..... „	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
167½	Nandgaum..... „	...	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193½	Chalisgaum ..... „	...	12 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
205½	Kujgaum ..... „	...	1 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
221½	Pachora ..... „	...	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
237½	Muzaawud ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
250½	Julgaum ..... „	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
265½	Shosawul ..... „	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
273½	Warrungaum..... „	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
284½	Nergaum ..... „	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
297	MULKAPORE..... Arr.	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	10 25	10 45	...	...	P.M.	...	...	...	...	
41½	Budlapoor ..... „	10 50	11 9	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	
58½	Narel..... „	11 24	11 45	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	
62½	Kurjut ..... „	11 55	12 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	12 20	12 40	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.			
	KHANDALLA ..... Dep.	3 20	4 5	...	...	8 45	...	...	...
78½	Lanowlee ..... „	3 40	4 25	...	...	9 5	...	...	...
85	Kirkulla ..... „	4 4	4 47	...	...	9 25	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ..... „	4 40	5 20	...	...	9 54	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	5 30	6 10	...	...	10 40	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	5 40	6 20	...	...	10 50	...	...	...
			A.M.						
	POONA..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
139½	Ooroolee ..... „	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum..... „	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus ..... „	...	9 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... „	...	10 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Somulvaree ..... „	...	11 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... „	...	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... „	...	12 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
247½	Barsee Road ..... „	...	1 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
257½	Marbol ..... „	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
235½	MOHOL ..... „	...	3 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ..... Arr.	...	3 45	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

UP TRAINS.

Distances	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		P.M.							
	SHOLAPORE..... Dep.	1 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... „	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marbeh ..... „	3 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... „	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... „	4 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... „	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poonawaree..... „	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal ..... „	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108½	Patus ..... „	7 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113½	Kheirgaum..... „	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... „	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA ..... Arr.	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.					
167½	Kirkee..... „	10 20	8 40	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum ..... „	10 35	8 53	2 12	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla..... „	11 25	9 43	2 55	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee..... „	11 55	10 12	3 22	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 18	10 33	3 45	...	...	...	...	...
		12 28	10 48	4 0	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.					
	CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
213½	Kurjut ..... „	3 41	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel..... „	4 10	2 30	7 54	...	...	...	...	...
284½	Budlapoor ..... „	4 45	3 7	8 22	...	...	...	...	...
245	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 13	3 35	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
					A.M.	A.M.			
	MULKAPORE..... Dep.	...	...	...	7 50	...	...	...	...
12½	Nergaum ..... „	...	...	...	8 35	...	...	...	...
23½	Warrungaum ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
31½	Shosawul ..... „	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...
46½	Julgaum ..... „	...	...	...	10 42	...	...	...	...
59½	Muzaawud ..... „	...	...	...	11 30	...	...	...	...
75½	Pachora ..... „	...	...	...	12 30	...	...	...	...
91½	Kujgaum ..... „	...	...	...	1 25	...	...	...	...
103½	Chalisgaum ..... „	...	...	...	2 5	...	...	...	...
129½	Nandgaum ..... „	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...
145	Munnar ..... „	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
160	Lassulgaum ..... „	...	...	...	5 42	...	...	...	...
171	Niphar ..... „	...	...	...	6 25	...	...	...	...
190½	Deololee for Nassick ... „	...	...	...	7 40	7 45	...	...	...
206½	Nandore ..... „	...	...	...	8 35	8 40	...	...	...
222½	EGUTPOORA ..... Arr.	...	...	...	9 20	9 30	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 2 20	P.M. 1 30	...	...	...	...	
230½	Khurdee ..... „	...	...	...	2 55	2 0	...	...	...	...	
243½	Shapoor ..... „	...	...	...	3 40	2 40	...	...	...	...	
247½	Wassind ..... „	...	...	...	3 55	3 2	...	...	...	...	
257	Titwalla ..... „	...	...	...	4 28	3 34	...	...	...	...	
263½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	...	...	...	4 50	3 50	...	...	...	...	
					Do.	Do.					
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	5 23	3 45	8 50	7 20	4 15	...	...	...	...	
255½	Tannah ..... „	6 2	4 24	9 25	8 30	4 50	...	...	...	...	
259½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	8 42	5 5	...	...	...	...	
267	Cooria ..... „	6 30	4 58	9 55	8 58	5 25	...	...	...	...	
	Mahim ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	8 0	
270½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	...	...	5 35	9 25	7 9	10 10	8 12	
274	Byculla ..... „	6 52	5 28	10 18	9 23	5 50	9 38	7 21	10 23	8 25	
276½	BOMBAY ..... Arr.	7 4	5 40	10 30	9 35	6 5	9 50	7 33	10 35	8 36	

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT, Palkies and Dhoolees.....Rs. 4 0 0 each. | THULL GHAUT, Dhoolees.....Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 10th November 1863.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Business Announcements.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(Just received)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

STAMP ENGRAVING.

HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's Belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.

23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Grossell & Co.) Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice new Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

RAGOO SHAMJEE.

JUST RECEIVED per last Overland Mail of the latest fashion and make, of the best London Season.

Ladies Rich Silk Mantles and Clo